

Special Note

The partners of the SLELO PRISM have identified 24 Priority Conservation Areas on which we conduct early detection surveillance on a two year rotation. This report is to be considered as an addendum to the original field report.

2015 Field Survey
**Salmon River Estuary
Hydrilla and Water Chestnut Assessment**

SLELO PRISM Early Detection Surveillance

June 22nd, 2015

Report prepared by Elizabeth MacEwen and Caitlin Muller, 6/24/2015



Figure 1. View of Salmon River Estuary. Photo taken by Caitlin Muller

Summary:

The Salmon River Estuary was surveyed by the SLELO-PRISM Early Detection field crew on June 22nd to assess the invasive species present in previously established highly probable areas (HPA's) (Figure 1). Species such as hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) and water chestnut (*Trapa natans*) are of high concern in this estuary as they drastically impact the ecological structure of water bodies. The HPA's within the Estuary were sampled with a standard rake-toss method to determine invasive and native species present.

There were no Prevention “watch-list” species observed in 2015. HPA's 1 through 3 had no Target Management species seen. At HPA 4, Water chestnut, which was previously observed on the east side of the dock, was found on both sides of the Pine Grove boat launch in this 2015 survey (Figure 2). Water chestnut was also observed at new locations within the estuary and recorded on the GPS. HPA 5 had no new invasive species present in the area. HPA 6 was added by the Early Detection Field Crew in 2014. This HPA had water chestnut, Eurasian water-milfoil, European frogbit, and curly leaf pondweed present in both the rake toss and visual surveys. HPA waypoints are shown in Table 1.



Figure 2. Water chestnut found at HPA 4.
Photo taken by Caitlin Muller.



Figure 3. Invasive Phragmites near Route 3. Photo taken by Caitlin Muller.

The perimeter of the estuary was surveyed for invasive species, to search for new HPA's and to ensure that private land owners were not aiding in the spread of invasive species into the estuary. There was a previously unnoted patch of Japanese knotweed on private property, but may possibly be monitored in the future. A large patch of Phragmites was observed on the perimeter underneath Route 3 (Figure 3).

Table1: HPA waypoints in the Salmon River Estuary.

Waypoint	Point	Latitude	Longitude	Throw	Depth	# of Species	# of Invasive	Invasive Species Present	Notes
55	HPA 4	43.567272	-76.202905	1	3 feet	4	0		Visual: water chestnut
				2		3	0		
56		43.567701	-76.203267						Water Chestnut
57	HPA 2	43.574803	-76.202608	1	7 feet	0	0		
				2		0	0		
58		43.568793	-76.196476						Water Chestnut
59	HPA 3	43.567366	-76.196318	1	1 foot	2	0		
				2		1	0		
60		43.566819	-76.196032						Japanese knotweed on Private property
61	HPA 1	43.570369	-76.187221	1	3 feet	1	0		
				2		0	0		
62		43.567473	-76.187004						Phragmites
63	HPA 5	43.563721	-76.195342	1	4 feet	0	0		Visual: Frogbit, water chestnut, curly leaf pondweed
				2		0	0		
64	HPA 6	43.564924	-76.198741	1	2 feet	3	2	Frogbit, curly leaf pondweed	Visual: water chestnut and Eurasian milfoil
				2		4	1	Frogbit	

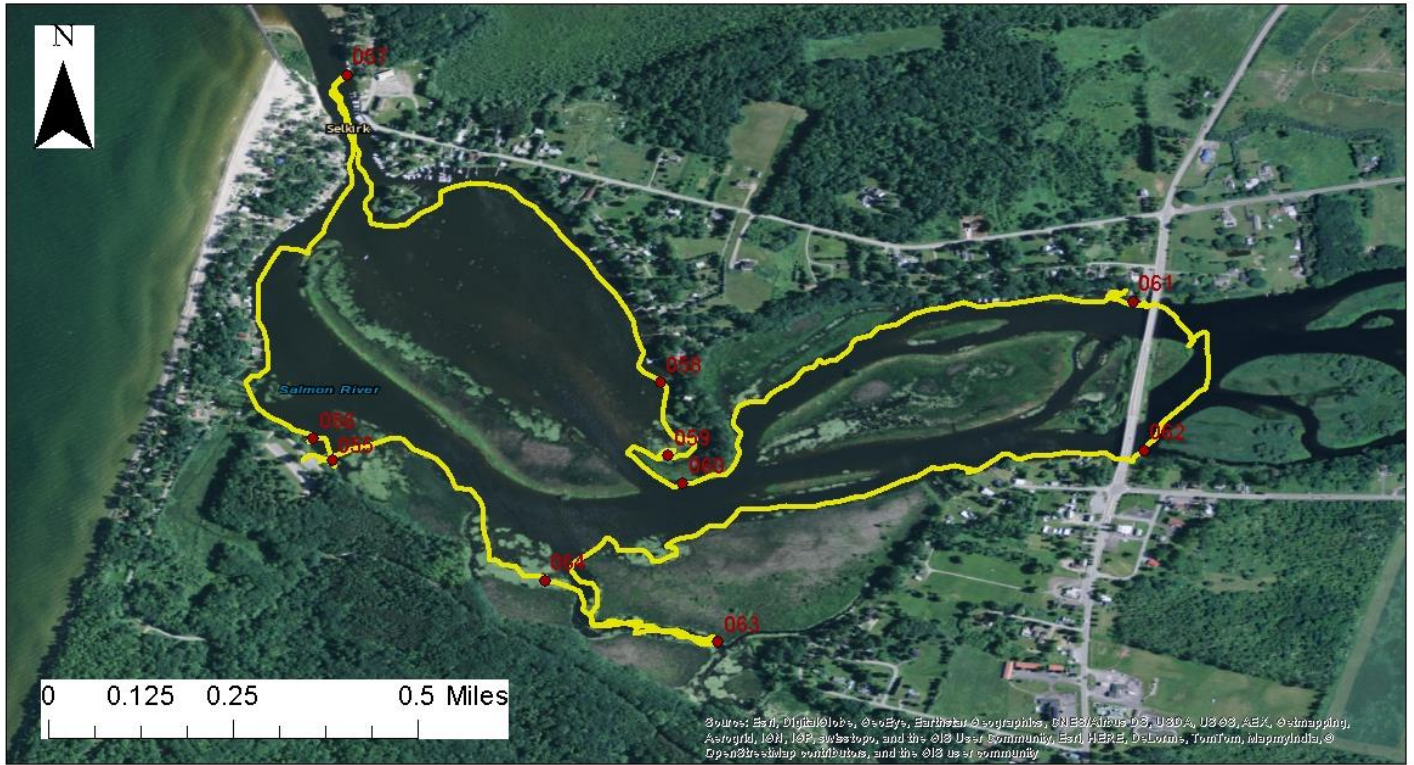


Figure 4. Path of survey and GPS Waypoints

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